Later Advices from the Dominican Republic.

Work of the Commission---The Evidence Taken Before It.

Reasons Why the Inhabitants Favor Annexation.

Who Are Opposed to It and Why.

EXPEDITIONS TO THE INTERIOR.

The Fabens-Sullivan Concessions.

A BIG HITCH SOMEWHERE.

Commissioners Trying to Find Out the Loose Screw.

By the arrival of the steamship Tybee, Captain Delaney, at this port vesterday, from St. Domingo city on the 14th, Samana 15th and Porto Plata 16th inst, we have later advices from the St. Domingo Commission. The interesting details of the proceedings of that body will be found in the following letters from our special correspondents attached to the

How Long the Commissioners Will be Away-The Interior of the Republic to be Examined-Cabral Must be Interviewed if Possible-The Commissioners Hard at Work-What Kird of Men the Commission is Composed of-What the Evidence Before the Commission Indicates-Annexation Said to Fcople-Who are Opposed to the Scheme-The Truth Hard to Come At-it Dare Not Be Spoken-Those who Dure Speak Say that a Majority is Opposed to It.

THE PROBABLE STAY OF THE COMMISSIONERS. The United States Commission has been eleven days here, and will be, probably, from five days to a week longer. At the present rate of doing business it is not likely the Tennessee, with its curious mixed freight of humanity, will reach home before the end of March or 1st of April. Will General Grant be able to hold the new Congress in session till the "St. Domingo ark" returns and the Commission can submit its voluminous report? if Congress could foresee what a mass of matter, what a mass of unimportant details and oitenrepeated evidence of unreliable Dominicans and others, mostly on one side, which will be laid before it, members might rush home in advance to avoid the ordeal. We were a week at Samana shall be nearly three weeks at St. Domingo, and then the Commission intend to go to Azua to look at the country there and, if possible, to have at interview with Cabral, the chief of the present revolutionary party against Baez; after that to proceed to Port au Prince to interview the flaytiens for the purpose of learning how they are disposed question of Domincan annexation and whether they are likely to prove troublesome or peaceable neighbors to Uncle Sam in the event of St. Domingo being annexed. From thence the intention is to proceed to Cape Haytien or some other point on the north side of St. Domingo to gather up exploring parties which have gone across the country, and to take coal on board. After that we shall return to the Umted States.

DEPARTURE OF PARTIES FOR THE INTERIOR. Two parties left here on Thursday morning for the interior. One, a scientific party, to go across the island to Puerto Plata by way of the reported copper region, La Vega, and Santiago. Professor Blake the geologist, has charge of this. It is, however, a sort of double-headed expedition, for Commissioner White has authorized his protegé, a teacher at the and to make a separate report. Every one is de-Domingo affair, and some of the numerous assistant and private secretaries are most intent on that, tion, and are to the Commission, as authorized by Congress, about the same as a fifth wheel is to a So auxious was Mr. White to give his young friend prominence that he wanted to place him at the head of the party, and a little row occurred because the scientific men would not submit to that. Nor is this young gentleman, the least modest in his pretensions and in assuming all the importance the Commissioners will allow him to assume. I mention this increiy to show what petty intrigues and managures some of the Commission enter into for personal objects, and to indicate what a narrow-minded view such small men are likely to take of questions pertaining to St. Domingo and annexation. This overland party is to question the people on the subject of annexation; to take note of the general features of the country and its resources, as well as to examine the mineral indications. The other party, which has gone to Azua, is composed of newspaper correspondents, acting more or less in connection with or independently of the Commission, and of General Sigel, with an attendant. Fernaps I cught to say there are two parties; for Sigel did not start at the same hour win the other gentlemen. Besides, the Commission and Sigel affected rather a mysterious bearing relative to his journey, though the General made as much russ about it otherwise as if the fate of an empire were impending. Commissioners will allow him to assume. I men-

sign anected rather a mysterious bearing fetality to his journey, though the General made as much ruse about it otherwise as if the fate of an empire were impending.

A DESIRE TO INTERVIEW CABRAL.

The object of both Sign and the others is to prepare the way for opening communication with cabral and if possible to see him. Cabral is said to be in the mountains with a few followers, Deminicans and Haytiens, somewhere about sixty to eighty miles from Azua. Baez has sent a few troops, such as they are, with the pretended object of fighting Cabral or defending the more settled portion of Dominica; but small and miserable as Cabral's force may be, it is doubtful if any serious effort can be made by Baez's soldiers to reach the enemy in the almost inaccessible mountains. I am inclined to thin; the movement on the part of baez is a pretended one for the purpose of producing an effect upon the Commission. The Commissioners, however, wish to see Cabral and to hear the other side of the story, and have obtained the promise of the President of a sate conduct for the revolting circle, should ne be disposed to mees the Commissioners in the neighborhood of Azua, either on board the Tennessee or ashore. Whether cabral will trust to this sate conduct and the honor of our Commission or not remains to be seen. The party gone to Azua will endeavor to see or communicate will trust to this sale conduct and the bonor of our Commission or not remains to be seen. The party gone to Azua will endeavor to see or communicate with Cabral, to find out if an a rangement can be made for an interview between him and the Commissioners. The distance to Azua is about ninety miles from St. Domingo, by a road running hearily parallel with the sea, and through an interesting country. The Azua district is said to be the richest for sugar cultivation in the ismud, and Mr. Ba-z has there a very extensive landed property. He assured me that the cane grows from the same stock for half a century or more to the largest size, and that fresh planting is not needed. Indeed, he says the cane from the old root is better, and yields more abundantly than that newly planted, or that has not been planted over a tew years.

root is been, and that has not been planted over a lew years.

THE HARD WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Credit must be given to the Commissioners for the amount of diligent and patient labor they perform; but very much of it is useless, or, at least, unnecessary. Questioning the mass of the people here who are willing to come forward and give their evidence if they are in favor of annexation is like asking the federal office-nolders at home if they approve of General Grant's administration. The same questions, asked over and over again, receive the same answers. If the Commission has taken the evidence of two hundred or more individuals separately it is that of persons generally who have put themselves or have been put by others forward for this purpose. Then, how lew of the whole population can be examined! A better idea can be formed of the sentiments of the people by general conversation and mained! A better idea can be formed of the sent-nents of the people by general conversation and alxing with all classes. Still it may be necessary or the Commission to have the evidence in form. THE GENTLEMIN WHO COMPOSE THE COMMISSION. The gentlemen composing the Commission are for he most part men of one idea, have no large grass of mind and are apt to be carried away by what-

ever seems to favor their peculiar notions or purposes. They appear destrous of getting at the whole truth, and think, perhaps, they are honestly using the means for that; but they are swayed, undoubtedly, by preconceived sentiments or mere impressions. It is to be expected, too, that they will lean to the wishes of President Grant and the interests of their party in the coloring they give to the St. Domingo question.

of their party in the coloring they give to the St. Do-mingo question.

RESULT OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN.

So far, then, I may say, without loading the col-umns of the Herald with a mass of individual statement, the ouix of the evidence taken here, as well as at Samana, shows the bountheaus are in layor of a hexation. I think, too, as far as my in-tere urse with the people goes, that a majority are for annexation. It would be strange were it not so; for annexation, probably, would give peace and security, and would lead to the improvement of the country. Surprisingly productive as St. Domingo is, there is desolution, ruin or nature in all its wind exuberance everywhere. There is socreely any in-dustry or trade, and the people are bowed down and semoralized by constant revolutions and despolism. There is no hope for the people and country out in annexation. Wretched as the condition is now it will become more wretched if our government does annexation. Wretched as the condition is now it will become more wretched it our government does not come to the rescue. Reasoning, then, from the nature of things, as went as from what I hear and see, I conclude the majority desire annexation. Still I am satisfied the voice of the people on this question when the face government shortlyed it did not approach that unanimity which was represented. ANOTHER BEASON WHY ANNEXATION IS VOTED FOR

dua not approach that unanimity which was represented.

Anvirier reason why annexation is voted for.

In fact, voting under this despote government in the way that vote was managed was a farce. Some of the few that voted against annexation were directed or permitted to do so, probably to give an appearance of fairness to the proceeding, but others who dared to vote so from conviction ran the risk of being extited, and, some, i understand, have since suffered that penalty for their temerity. Mr. Back does not shed blood. He has that much humanity in him. But he will conduce he opposition, and the number of Dominican extites at St. Thomas. Curayon and other places in the West indies show this. In foreing this question of annexation he has been acting, no doubt, for the interest of his country, as well as for his own interest, and he is better able to judge of what will promote the well being of the people than the mass of the Dominicans; but that is another thing. There was not a fair unbiasted vote of the people nor of a majority of them. Those orroses to Annexation.

There are several classes of those opposed to annexation. First, here are the Cabralists, and these make a considerable party, principally near the Hayten border and in the mountain refnon of the interior, though they dare not show their hands wherever Bacz exercises anthority. But many of these Cabralists are not opposed to annexation perse, and only so from nostnity to Bacz and because they do not wish to see him reap the honor and advantages of carrying through the project. It is known that Cabral himself, when in power, was anvorable to annexation. This Cabralists are united with and lend their aid to it. Then there is another element of opposition in the foreign merchanics and traders, including a few Americans, who foolishly imagine that their present monopoly of business would be interierred with should annexation take place. Besides there is the same anti-American feeling in some of these foreign traders which is seen everywhere among the A to express their views even when questioned the Commissioners. This was so with the vic General, the highest ecclesiastic here, when he we examined by the Commissioners the other day. the Commissioners. This was so with the vicar General, ine highest ecclesiastic here, when he was examined by the Commissioners the other day. To use a commonshace expression, the Catholic clergy want to see how the cat jumps before taking a stand one way or the other. It is known, of course, that there is hardly any other religion than the Catholic in St. Domingo. The few negro Methodists at samana or elsewhere scarcety amount to an exception. A great many Dominicans, especially among the most intelligent and ambitious, are on the fence with regard to annexation. They want to see their country and property improved, and to ha e that peace which the United States might give, but they fear being swamped, put out of sight, and their race obliterated, possibly, through the occupation of the country by a superior race. This thought or feeling is by no means uncommon. Amid all the poverty, degradation and apparent humility of this people they have a great deal of pride. The poor negroes desire annexation most, as far as they understand the matter, and the mixed race, which constitutes by far the largest part of the population, are more indifferent or are opposed. I except the high government officers and a lew of the most enlightened Dominicans. There are very few unmixed whites in the country.

DIFFICULT TO COME AT THE TRUTH.

As an example of the fear of people to express their opinions on what they know freely, and corsequently the dimentity the Commission has to great the truth, one gentieman, and he an American clitten, gave his evidence only on condition that his name should not appear and that there should be no possible clue left by which the Eacz government could find out he gave any information. Even when assured by the Commissioners that his name should not appear and that there should be no possible clue left by which the Eacz government to and find out he gave any information. Even when assured by the Commissioners that his name should not be known he seemed a little uneasy, and cast his eyes at times a

It is so with most of the foreigners, particularly with Americans as weil as with the Dominicans. Indeed, hardy any of the Dominicans dare venture to speak unfayorably of the government or its policy. I can unfavorably of the government or its policy. I can understand now the case of Davis Hatch, which was examined by a committee of our Congress, and why he was imprisoned, sentenced to death and afterwards banished. The conduct of Generals Babcock and Ingalis and of Fabens and Cazneau, in the case of this American citizen, was a atrocioos as the tyranay of the Baez government. The people of our own free republic could scarcely comprehend such a case or the state of things existing here. It is but fair to say, however, in palitation of the conduct of Baez, though not in that of Babcock, Ingalis, Fabens and Cazneau, that the Dominican President acted in the same despotic manner that his predecessors have, and in accordance with the system of government that has existed all along here. Republicanism is a farce and political freedom is not known. Perhaps no other native government is possible over a people so ignorant and revolutionary. Whether the United States could, in the event of annexation, establish order and educate the people to a proper knowledge of that liberty regulated by law which we enjoy, is an unsolved question.

If the cyidence of the American gentleman referred to, and there is not a more respectable manhere, can be readed on, it is doubtful if even the majority of the people desire annexation. He says they do not, and he has resided in St. Domingo a long time. He may be prejudiced and may layor more Cabral than Baez, but it would be to his interest to see the country annexed and his

long time. He may be prejudiced and may layor more Cabral than Baez, but it would be to his interest to see the country annexed and his own government established here. He certainly could have no motive to throw cold water on the annexation project. Indeed it is reasonable to suppose he would do everything to favor that, short of violating his conscience as an honest man. His statement with regard to the pretended vote taken on the question of annexation accords, too, with what I have said before and with what I learn from other sources. It was a forced vote—not free many sense, and, in fact, a farce.

Certain foreigners here and some Americans—that is to say, those wao are doing business and are interested in annexation and hand and glove with the government—put the best face upon everything connected with the country, just as the people of Sanjana did. They declare they are happy and like the country very much, though they live in the most God-forsaken and desolate looking place and can have none of the enjoyments or facilities of their former homes. I except a few Englishmen, who aiways grumble at what is not British, and who are opposed to any steps the United States may take to extend their territory, power and commerce, and some others who do not like either the Yankees or Baez government. According to those who would profit by annexation, St. Domingo is healthy and charming everyway. The others are not willing, and, pernaps, are afraid, considering the absolute despotism of the Baez government, to express their opinions. Still I find some ready to converse frankly with me when they understand I am not one of the Commission and the rapresentative of the Herald. Knowing the impartial and independent character of the paper they give me their confidence.

Within the Fortifications-Whore Columbus Was Confined - Visit to the Cathedral-What Has Become of the Original Population of St. Domingo-The Theatre-The Palace-Why the President Does Not Reside Therethe Republic-Construction of the City-the Market Place-Business Portion of the mony-An American With a Temporary Wife-Society Generally, and How the People Amuse Themselves-The Army-in-

terview With a Frenchman.
St. Domingo Cirv, Feb. 12, 1871.

THE CITY OF ST. DOMINGO. This quaint old city of St. Domingo is interesting in its ruin as a relic of past history and in contrast with the modern cities of North America. To a thoughtful mind nothing could present a better illustration of the contrast between bygone times and the present-between the mediavel civilization of the world when Spain was a great power, and that of our own times. Standing in St. Domingo one seems transported back three or four centuries, except that the ruins of a more flourishing time tell us of the change that has come over the place; tell us that while the rest of the world has advanced this once rich colony has been all the time declining. Yet this was the first city built in the

New World. Though it was not the first landing place of Columbus-for Isabella, on the north side of landing place, and the one selected by the discoverer of America for the first city. One of the first objects to which a stranger's attention is directed is a small displicated building, near where passengers land, a little up the river, and near where vessels discharge nave been the first structure of any kind put up in the New World. It is very small and partly in ruins. though the old walls are still standing. In those intensely Catholic and feudal times the airst buildings erected by the Spaniards on their newly discovered territory were a chapel or church, a convent and a fort. Near this interesting relic of the past, and on the bank of the River Ozama, is the ruin of an old palace built by Deigo Columbus, the brother and successor of th iscoverer of America, for himself, and called now

El Admirente, in honor of the great Admiral. rhough not large it was most substantially built, and there are still traces on the standing walls of the rude elegance of that age. The Dominicans regard this building with such veneration that they never allow it to be used or destroyed by the hand of But substantial as it was time is gradually doing the work of destruction. There is no effort made, however, to keep it in repair, and weeds, bushes and vines grow up and on the walls.

In a tower of the fort and within the enclosure of rather extensive barracks, at the mouth of the river and commanding the bay, is another spot of great historic interest. Here is the cell in which Columbus was imprisoned by order of the Spanish souer to Spain. No one can go there without per-mission from the Governor. But I had no difficulty in obtaining this. A guard went wha me and uplocked the door, which is kept locked. The cell is about thirteen feet square, with very thick walls, and one deep fron grated window to admit light and air. I was told there was at one time a large bolt and ring in the wall, to which Columbus had been chained. There is nothing in the cell, or room, at present. The wall is pretty thickly covered by the names and inscriptions of visitors, as most of such like places are. At the top of the tower, just above the cell of Columbus, I had a fine view of the town. bay, ocean, river, surrounding country, and the grandly and with surprising distinctness in this

transparent atmosphere. THE CATHEDRAL. The cathedral is one of the oldest buildings and the targest church here. There is no architectural seauty on the exterior. It is simply a rude, massive structure, with plain, square columns at the angles like the ordinary Spanish churches of four or five centuries ago. The arches inside supporting the centuries ago. The arches inside supporting the roof, which spring from plain round columns, have some architectural beauty. There are a few paintings, but only two or three nave any merit, and these not a great deal. The rest are daups. The principal alter is rich with sliver. In one or two of the side chapels, as well as in parts of the main door of the cathedral, there is some cucaustic the and tesselated pavement. The spot of greatest interest is where the body of Columnus is causic the and tesselated pavement. The spot o greatest interest is where the body of Communa said to have been buried, in frost of the emolosure of the principal altar. The remains of the lamon less imposing, not as much ornamented, and devoid of the same interest, though to a stranger they are curious relics of the past. The number and curious relies of the past. The number and extent of the convent rains are surprising—those of san Francisco particularly. If those convents were all occupied in ionner times—and no doubt they were—a large portion of the Spaniaris, apart from the army and navy, must have spent their time

in them, either for devotion or something else.

THE ORIGINAL POPULATION.

It has been said by historians there were 2,000,000 of native Caribs en the island when the Spaniard's took possession of it. There are none remaining. Very many were ground to death, probably, by excessive labor under their cruel conquerors and masters in putting up the massive and excensive structures spoken of. The Egyptian taskmasters over the slaves that erected the pyramids were not more exacting and cruel. What a comment on the religion and religious orders the spaniards crought with them

One of the largest convent churches is the theatre now, though, as might be supposed, it is little nsed. No European or American stars are likely to come here, nor even fourth rate actors.

come here, nor even fourth rate actors.

THE FALACE.

The best building, perhaps, in St. Domingo, is the so-cailed Palace, where several of our party are quartered. It was the viceregal Falace of the spanish Captain Generals. It is not so old as some of the other buildings, and until a recent period was kept in order. It has the luxury of glass windows, which no other building I have seen has, and the floors are of coarse marble laid in squares. There was no furniture in it, and those of the Tennessee party who took quarters there had to provide themselves with stretchers to sleep on and such other things as they needed. This palace was offered by the government to the Commissioners for their accombinedation while here; but the offer was declined, because it was thought such regal style would sound builty at home and because the Commissioners did not wish to accept any layor from the government.

A supersition connected with the place

A SUPERSTITION.

There is a superstition connected with the place that has prevented, as I am informed, President president, it is said, can reside there and leave the palace alive. The guards on duty at the palace and others say that at certain times, in the dark, silent nights, all the doors fly open, and the ghosts of the old Spanish cavaliers, armed capalists.

others say that at certain times, in the dark, silent ingits, all the doors fly open, and the ghosts of the old Spanish cavaliers, armed cap a pieds, promenade the halis in dreadful array. The newspaper correspondents who sleep there have been watching for these formidable cavaliers, and, it is said, "our artist on the spot," who sketches everything, from a yam or flying fish to a church, for one of the New York illustrated papers, has passed sleepless hours, with pencil and sketch book by his side, to take these panoplied ghosts, but up to this time none have been seen.

A FORTIFIED CITY.

St. Domingo is a regular fortified city, with a wall all round, and a ditch on the land side, and has gates for impress and egress, guarded by soldiers, though I cannot say much for the formidable character either of the defences or the troops. Phily well armed Americaus could take the city any time. The population may be five thousand, it is variously estimated. The statements of the government and people differ, and are not reliable.

FORULATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

It is the same with repard to the population of the republic. This has been estimated at 160,0.0, or even more. Comparing all the statements, and from the best information I can obtain, I think the wance population is about 130,000.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

The streets are narrow, like those of all tropical Spanish-American towns. The houses, generally, are one story high, or two at most, the walls of which are thick and built of the stone found here, composed of coral and newly formed quartz, and this stone is covered with a reddish bink or white plaster. Fortunately these buildings stand a long time; for no repairs, or scarcely any, are made. In every respect St. Domingo is like all the towns of Spanish-America, except that there are none, perhaps, in a state of greater decay. Half the houses appear to be little retail stores, where a thinly and dirtily clad woman, without shoes or stockings, sits smoking a cheap cigar of native tobacco, walting long and patient

THE MARKET.

The only market place has about a half dozen wretened-looking stands and thirty or forty women squatting on the earth with their small wares around them. The produce in this market consists chiefly

them. The produce in this market consists chiefly of yams, sweet potatoes, some other vegetables, a few kinas of tropical fruit, unsightly looking meat hung up on strings and some trifing articles of apparet, all in very small quantities.

STORES AND MERCANTILE HOUSES.

The dry goods stores and mercantile houses on the principal streets have a more respectable business appearance, but the wonder is how the people who keep them pay their rent and live.

COMPLEXION OF THE NATIVES.

The mass of the people are black or of mixed races. There are very few pure whites. While seme are duly married, a great many men and women live together and brings up their families without going through that ceremony. Nor does such a mode of living damage the reputation or standing of persons. persons.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS NOT MARRIED.

Bersons.

How the president is not married by the there is a woman called Mrs. Baez, and the children by her are regarded as his proper family just as if they had been born in wedlock.

I learn that an American, called a judge, who was here some time, and who has figured prominently in grants, speculations and the annexation scheme, adopted the habits of the country so far as to take a temporary wife—a little girl of fineen—for which he paid the mother, who is regarded as a respectable woman, a hundred collars a month. I mention these things only to show the sense of morality in this country.

There are no amusements or means of pleasant recreation, and no society for agreeable social intercourse. Almost the only amusement the Dominicans have, except an occusional bear bait, is a cock night every Sunday, and, at times, on other days. It is however, the regular Sunday amusement, and an aristocratic one at that. Last Sunday the Governor, who is the brother of the President, and, ander the President, the chief man here, was the principal manager at the cock pit. He dressed the fowls and filed their spars for the fight, and was in every way the leading person in managing the exhibition. There were others of the first class of people there, though, on the whole the little crowd was a motley one. I say this simply to these.

Dam an Baez, the Governor, is one of the best and most gentlemanly persons I have met in St. Domingo.

THE ARMY OF DOMINICA.

Falstaff's army was magnificent compared with the poorly clad and poorly led mixed troops of Mr. Baez. Yet they say that the men, armed with the old inuskets and macheles, fight very well. The discipline is lax, though these soldiers are under absolute control. Their clothing, when they have any, is made of common cotton cloth, generally of a bine color. They wear any kind of head covering they can find and know not the luxury of shoes or stockings. I am told they not unfrequently have to go naked on the Haytien border and in other parts of the interior. When I look at the misery of this people, civilians as well as soldiers, my heart melts for them; for, though they are ignorant, demoralized, unreliable and ignorantly and toolselity conceited, they are disposed to be docide and to accept the guidance of a superior people.

Among several singular characters I have met I must mention one in particular, who was brought to my room and introduced to me for the purpose of giving information about the country. This is M. Marie, a Frenchman, who has been fourteen years in St. Domingo and all over it. He is a very old man, over ninety years of age, perhaps, though remarkably active. He says as saw Louis the Sixteenth of France beheaded, and was at that time thirteen years of age. He writes without wearing glasses, and inscribed in my note book his chaim to distinction, as follows:—"at. Marie, ascient President de Pacadénies Grammaticale de Paris, ancien administrateur en chef de fa c mpagnie des mincurs Be ges en Californic, administrateur en chef attest de la compagnie minere de prograsindustrici A Santo Domingo en 1865, membre de l'Athenee des Arts et des Sciences en France, ancien pournaiste, reaccient du Constitutionnel et din Courtier Prançais, et du Journal le Rhome," &c. Besides M. Marie has a large work in manascript, which he designs publishing in three volumes—Viz., "The History and de

The Little Arrangement of Pabens, Sullivan Somewhere-The Commission May Mad I. Out-Baez Very Uneasy-There Are Other Concessions-What the Republic Owes.

Sr. DOMINGO CUTY, Feb. 13 1871 THE FABENS-SULLIVAN-HOLLIDAY JOB. In one of my letters to the HERALD from Saman I mentioned the valuable slices of water front land which Fabens and Judge Sullivan had obtained from the government. These, however, are bagatelle compared with other grants and conces ions, particularly with the so-called Survey and Geological Exploration Grant, made to Fabens and now owned or represented by the St. Domingo Company, of New York, of which Ben. Halladay is the big gun. Under this grant I learn that one-fifth o all the public lands of the Dominican republic was conceded to Fabens. The following article of the grant, which President Bacz handed to me, show

ARTICLE 5.—For and in consideration for the works executed and disbursements made by the "exploration," like Dominican government concedes to Mr. on Fatens, or to his representatives, in the cospital Warren Fatens, or to his representatives, in the cospital goologically in due form. Ceding to him the right of choosing such lands and working them there and then for his own account on his submitting his quarterly reports and surveys. It is well understood that this action can only hold good on lands the property of the republic. The transfer at once to be neld valid, as in case of discovery of mines, according to the law of denouncements, and as such binding.

It will be seen by this article that Fabens, or the St. Domingo Company for him, can select the best lands and can take absolute possession of them as the survey goes on. In fact, the survey amounts to little or nothing more than locating the choicest lands by the company for the company. I do not know if it be possible to ascertain how much of the territory of the republic is owned by the government and how much by individuals. Probably it not, considering the imperfect manner in which the records have been kept and

which the records have been kept and the destruction of many of them through the numerous revolutions the country has passed through. It is supposed the government noids one-half. Reckoning the area of the Dominican territory at 20,000 square miles, the Fabens grant would cover 1,280,000 acres, and as the company has the selection of the land, of course it would choose the best.

But the question arises is this all that has been granted to Fabens? I have n doubt about that, and have endeavored to get a copy of the concession; but there is a mystery about it which all parties appear anxious to keep secret, or at least, for the present. I hear there is a secret and subsequent article or concession. At least there is a suspicion of that, and I am told the Commissioners are endeavoring to ferret it out. But the Commissioners are endeavoring to ferret it out. But the Commissioners getting at the facts. When I asked President Bacz to let me see this Fabens and other

Senor _____ :- NY DEAR SIR President Bacz has told me of your desire

missioners are withholding the information from the press:—

St. Domingo, Feb. 13, 1871.

My Dear Siz.—President Baez has told me of your desire to see a copy of the geological concession and others that have been made by the Dominican government.

There is no difficulty is the way of gratifying your desire, but the trus concession is in the hands of the Commission, as are also the others. When they have concluded their examination there was the trusted by the property of the form them must be written in this office. I fam, ac., &c., M. M. GAUTIER.

Why should the Commissioners want to keep this matter or anything else a secret? There may be no serious reason for objecting to let the facts be known, and this may be nothing but a silly red tape sort of proceeding on the part of the Commissioners, but it leaves an impression of suspicion.

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE.

Still I am inclined to think there is something that is deemed not convenient to be known just now, and here it may as well be said, regarding the Commissioners, that Mr. Wade is disposed to be very rank and open, while Mr. Wnite and Dr. Howe are not so. The latter seem to be puffed up with their little brief autherity, and to think the American public is of less consequence than the administration or their own notions of things. Dr. Howe, particularly, is fussy and swelled with the importance of his office. Though Mr. Wade is an independent and firm man, he is old and allows himself to be swayed by the other two. Then, it is possible, there is a latent suspicion in the minds of the Commissioners that the independent press may oppose their views or conclusions.

President Bacz is uneasy, he doubt, about this Fabens' concession. He lears now that such an enormous grant and monopoly of the public hands may damage the prospect if not hinder annexation. He evidently sees how he has been cajoled by Fabens, Cazaeau and others, and might be disposed to undowhat he has done if within his power, raner than see annexation defeated. That appears to be the frame o

speculators and on various pretences. There are some grants for which money has been paid, and of a moderate extent comparatively, such as that of

some grants for which money has been paid, and of a moderate extent comparatively, such as that of the copper mine regions of El Cobré, to Messrs. Schumacher & Angenard, of Baltimore.

With regard to the public debt of St. Domingo, Mr. Baez and his Cabinet say emphatically that it does not exceed \$1,500,000. It may not; and at most there is reason to believe it cannot be larger. The Commissioners are endeavoring to get at all the facts, but, in view of the numerous revolutions in St. Domingo and the loose manner of keeping accounts here the work will be onerous. Indeed, I do not see how the Commissioners can get at all the items of debt and the

iegitimate ciaims upon the government. They can only reach the amount approximately, and it will be time unnecessarily spent to attempt more. Suppose the debt should be two, three or four millions, that would be a small consideration if annexation be desirable in other respects. The question of annexation should rest on other and higher grounds. There are several Americans here working like beavers to get St. Domingo annexed, and are, therefore, warm thends of Mr. Baez, Among these are Colonel Henderson, Mr. Schumacher and Mr. Angenard. Of course all the Fabens and Cazneau party and the agents of the St. Domingo Company are moving heaven and earth to that end. Apart from whatever personal interest President Baez may have in the question, I have no doubt he carnestly desires anexation for the good of the country. Despot as he is, and, perhaps, is compelled to be, he is a gentleman, and a man of education and experience, As I have intimated more than once, this is an important question for the United States to decide, and should be decided only for the good of the American people, whoever else may surfer or gain by the decision.

PARIS PROVISIONED.

Scenes in the Capital on the Arrival of the Food Trains.

Paris Slowly Approaching Her Former Appear ance-Good Food at Fair Prices-The Market Women and the Prussians-The Theatres-Fearful Mortality - The Newspapers.

The first train of provisions arrived by the Northern line on Friday evening, bringing from Dieppe 27,000 kilogrammes of flour, 28,000 kilogrammes of coffee, butter and crackers, 30,000 kilo grammes of sait, rice, cheese, &c., 21,000 kilogrammes of fresh fish, 4,000 kilogrammes of potatoes, 16,000 kilogrammes of oats and 350 sheep.

A second train arrived on Saturday evening bringing large quantities of flour and coal. Several others are en route, and will arrive each day. The restaurants are now supplied with bread, therefore plaster" with them are quite at their ease. The rationment is kept up, and the quantity of horse given is very small. The sheep which arrived from Dieppe have been used for the ambulances and the hospitals, which are filled with sick and wounded. THE LAST REQUISITION

on horses was made at the Palais de l'Industrie on the 4th on the fine horses of the Nuntu regiment of currassiers. There are now in Paris only 10,000 horses and only 400 cabs for public use. Paris has, indeed, eaten its last horse. The black bread will be changed for white on Monday, and mutton will take the place of horse. Previsions have arrived in large quantities and vegetables are pientiful at fair

The windows of the bake shops begin to fill up with pies and cakes. It is so long since one has seen good things that a nice pie is more attractive to day than a handsome chapeau on the Boulevards. Crowds look in the windows at THE NEWLY ARRIVED PROVISIONS

with as much admiration as if they were admiring some new styles. Groups stand around the railroad stations watching the arrival of flour, &c., as if they never saw it before.

No feast was ever as crowded as were the haller which were thrown open on Saturday and were filled with all kinds of fish, meat and vegetables. In the morning a large train of wagons stationed in front of the doors and loaded with fish, meat, &c., began an auction, some wholesale and retail, the bidders were most all marchands of retail and bought to sell again; the auction continued till noon and things sold at fair prices, but late in the afternoon a small ilsn cost twelve francs, potatoes, nine to twelve francs the bushel; some parts of the market white bread was selling at one franc the pound; of the bread the quantity was small, and some per-

of the bread the quantity was small, and some persons passing, said: "That bread came from the Prussians, I would not touch it were I starving." Others began to accuse the marchanes of having gone to trade with the Prussians and then a row, and an appeal to the National Guards was necessary to end it.

ABUSING THE PRUSSIANS.

The Prussians around Paris have to tage considerable abuse from the market women, especially those who have not succeeded in getting passes to cross who have not succeeded in getting passes to cross who have not succeeded in getting passes to cross who have not succeeded in getting passes to charge crowd of these indignant iemales tried to pass and were refused. Some, in their anxions desires—particularly the Jounger portion—oegan to throw kisses to the soldiers; but kisses thrown were not received, and old and young united and threw balls of mud and small stones, making all kinds of grimaces and making use of very irreligious language. All the Prussians, however, do not understand the French tongue, although they have heard and seen much of it during the past six months; so that mud balls and bad language do not appear to nave much effect on the troops of the Emperor William, who laugh at the puglistic attempts of these indignant marchandes.

During the past six months the Theatre Italien has oeen used as an ambulance, and the stage that has been the scene of so many refined joys, so many world, available of the stage that has been the scene of so many refined joys, so many could available of the scene of the scene

During the past six months the Théatre Italien has been used as an ambulance, and the stage that has been the scene of so many refined joys, so many worldly exhibitions, so much supreme elegance, and that so long heard the warbings of rosine and the laughter of "Figaro" is now a church with the formidable rumbling of an organ and the divine harmony of religious masters. In the large vestibule is an altar, and the Curate of St. Roch every Sunday blesses the profane enclosure, while the Abbe of the ambulance celebrates the mass, the receipts of which are given to relieve the wounded. It is a strange sight, and the odd sad impressions it gives are very forcible. On Sunday the grand mass of Rossin was performed. The solos by Jules Lefort, Grisy, Mine. La Grange and Mine. Lang were very fine. The theatre was crowded and the receipts were large. The Theatre Français is asso an ambulance, but matine a sare given frequently. Sunday ovening concerts are given frequently. The sample of the city of the siege of Paris."

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY is very bad. The mortality is alarming. The month of January shows a contingent of 16,101 deaths: 5,000 more than in December, and about 12,000 more than in January, 1870. The week ending february 4 the number was 4,671. It is said that an epidemic is leared the coming summer with such a number of dead in and around the envirous of the city. There are in Faris from 12,000 to 12,000 wounded. In some ambulances forty-five out of one hundred in some ambulance forty-five out of one hundred in some ambulance forty-five out of one hundred in some ambulance, or one quarter as much as the French ambulance, or one quart

PEACE OR WAR.

Opinions of the Press Throughout France or BORDEAUX, Feb. 1, 1871.

The press is nearly unanimous in the appreciation of the present situation of the country. Condition of peace are deemed inadmissible; a continuance of hostilities unavoidable. Subjoined are summary extracts taken from a number of provincia

tion all idea tending towards a cession of territory. Having submitted meekly to all atrocities committed by the Prussians, and the latter having possesse themselves of our means of resources, we cannot make further concessions. The only way to escape from humiliation rests in our efforts to push the Prussians and their Emperor back across the

La Nouvelle France protests energetically against the treaty. M. Favre, it says, should have been the last man to submit to humiliating terms after pronouncing the words, "Not an inch of territory; not a stone of our forts." Another person, M. Jules Simon, told us, "Moscow rather than Sedan." In losing sight of these facts they

sacrifice the sentiment of the country. We must look to other men, capable to protect national b

and the dignity of our flag.

DUnion Nationale (Montpellier) is favorably inclined towards peace, provided honorable terms are

clined towards peace, prowided honorable terms are obtained. No dictation can prevail; we must have elections, and a National Assembly will, in its wisdom, decide on the future destines of France after a caim and dignified deliberation.

L'Observateur de Turbes:—We have not demanded an election; but since it has been offered to us we accept it. We have lost ground in leaving matters in the hands of a single man. In calling a National Assembly the people have matters again in their own hands, and obtain the right to decide on peace or war.

their own hands, and obtain the right to decide on L'Opinion du Midi rejoices at the recent of M. Favre's communication. The country accepts, with thanks, the fact that further bloodshed will be avoided.

Favre's communication. The country accepts, with thanks, the fact that further bloodshed wil be avoided.

Le Courrier de la Vienne (Poitiers) says:—"The only good resulting from the armistice is the convocation of a National Assembly as the only means to save the honor of the nation. The people will thus be enabled to decide if peace has been offered on terms which we can accept. Rather than purchase peace at an exorbitant price we must continue the struggie. Death rather than dishonor."

Le Journal de la Vienne expresses a nope that the Assembly will bring about peace, provided it can be obtained on terms honorable to the country and the people. "We must submit to sacrific s which the victorious Prussaans are dienating, but we cannot outstep the limits of decency. Our deputies must not lose signt of the necessity to do all in their power towards regenerating France in a moral and material point of view."

La Correione deems it impossible that M. Favre has submitted to terms even more oncrous than those offered at Ferrieres, Germany is not in that happy state itself to assume the right of bleeding poor France and imposing terms of sname and dishonor.

La Gazette de Nismes rejoices at the prospect of assembling delegates of the people, We can now look with confidence towards the future.

Le Courrier de Lyons considers that the terms under which we are to accept peace are alike numiliating and disastrous.

Le Propris de l'Aveyron expresses itself in high

ministing and disastrous.

Le Proprès de l'aveyron expresses itself in high terms of admiration at the immense and aimost superhuman efforts of the metropolis. The treaty entered into affords us an opportunity to appreciate those efforts in a proper light; the Assembly will deliberate whether to continue the struggle or not by confiding the interests to the hands of a man of their choice.

by confiding the interests to the hands of a man of their choice.

L'Aveyronnais de Rodez is convinced that the Assembly about to be called together at Bordeaux will feel even less disposed than the members of the delegation at Bordeaux to accept the terms of the treaty concluded at Versailles. The Assembly will support the provisional government and furnish the means sanctioning the continuance of the struggle until honorable terms are obtainable.

La Revue de l'Ouest (Niort) says that it ardently desires peace; but what are we to think of terms accompanied by a shower of shot and shell? The country will look into the question whether M. Favre was justified in accepting humilating terms. On the 8th of February the people have an opportunity to select men capable to judge intelligently of our inture prospects.

FACTS, INCIDENTS AND PERSONALIA FROM OUR CONTINENTAL EUROPEA: FILES.

The cattle plague is still making havoc along the French and Belgian frontier, on both sides of the

The selection of the meridian of Dunkirk as the boundary of naval operations between France and Germany during the armistice recalls the act of Pope Alexander VI, when he was called upon to arbitrate between Spain and Portugal, those countries having been involved in war by the questions arising from the discovery of America. He made the meridian running 360 miles west of the Azores the boundary between the transatiantic possessions of the two Powers. All east of that line were assigned to Portugal.

The number of French refugee soldiers, disarmed and held neutral within the limits of the Swiss cantons is \$5,000.

The Romans are at this moment laboring under a terrible attack of the "uniform" lever. Their particular passion is for the costume of the National Guard, and even the shop clerks all go to their business in half or full regulation style. On Sunday they appear in the public gardens and promenades in splendid military trappings. Those who have no pretence of belonging to the local militia nevertheless sport the cap, if they can do no better.

La Capitale, a journal in Rome which was purlishing the second part of the biography of Plus IX., has been seized by the Italian authorities after 16,000 copies had been printed. There is no knowing how far the issue might have gone but for this sudden veto. The Liberta has also been stopped for is not distant.

Cheese, as an agency of restored good feeling, is a new thing under the sun; but its day of destiny has come at last. The invading Teutons around Paris have plenty of it, and sell it at easy rates to the nungry Parisians, who buy and devour it with avidity. This leads to better sentiments on both sides The little newly-born son of Marshal Bazaine,

although born in Germany, was not born on Ger man soil, his father having, by shrewd foresight, conveyed a long chest full of French earth into the Israelite pilgrims, in old times, brought away a box full of the real earth of Palestine, so that their remains might repose, at last, in the mould of the

men, killed, wounded and prisoners, between the 15th of August and January 1. This amounts to one-fourth of their army, and adding the number who died of fatigue and disease to this the total will be one-half of the entire Bavarian effective. What, then, has probably been the grand total of the combined German loss with 1,000,000 men in France? Imperial crowns cost something in this "age of Taking the consumption of 1868 as a basis, and

allowing 5,000 kilogrammes as the net lading of a freight car, to victual Paris the year round would freight car, to victual Paris the year require the following enormous transportation:

Cars.
68,330

potatoes and other fresh vegetables, dried vegeta-bles, fruit, coffee, sugar, chocolate, spices, tobacco, and all the various manufactured articles. Five hundred and fifty cars daily are required to provide Paris with all her regular food and drink, in addi-685 would be required in summer and more than 3,000 in winter. The daily transport of fuel would On the 29th of January there were still 33,000

corses in Paris, of which 650 were consumed daily. Before the slege there were 100,000 of those noble animals in the French capital.

STORM IN ENGLAND.

Destructive Gale and Loss of Life on the English Coust.

[From the Lendon Globe, Feb, 11.]

A rapid fall in the barometer yesterday was succeeded by a heavy gale on various portions of the coast, the east and northeast especially having been heavily visited by the storm. At South Shields last night there was a severe gale from the southeast. The sea on the bar of the Tyne and along the coast rose to a great height. Towards night the wind veered round more to the east. Six vessels went gahore at the entrance of the harbor. The Jabez, of Whitby, which got on the rocks, could not be approached by the lifeboat; and her crew, consisting of six, were left struggling in the sea when she went to pieces. Two of them who were lashed together succeeded in getting ashore, but the other tour were drowned in the presence of thousands of spectators. Late at night a perfect hurricane was blowing. All day resterday a destructive gale, accompanied with snow and rain, prevailed at Grimsby. A large number of vessels are said to have gone ashore, Accounts from Plymouth and Falmouth state that all vessels at anchor there are in safety, notwithstanding the strong gale that has been blowing from the northwest; but from Padstow and other ports on the Bristol Channet coast the sea is stated to be so terrine that no ship peraking waves, which dashed over the piers and on to the rocks like the roar of artulery. The lifeboats were soon launched and the tings placed under statem to be ready in case of necessity. Two brigs were driven by the sea on to Middleton beach, among huge breakers, with a heavy sea. It seemed certain they would soon become wrecks. Very quickly the Hieboats put off to rescue the crew, After encountering great peril the liteboat took off the eight men in safety. When darkness set in both vessels were rapidly breaking up, the sea making a clean breach over them. Eleven vessels are reported ashere between Grimsby and Donna Nook. Among them is a large steamer. The sea at Filey was terrife. The schooner Mary, of North Shiel